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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

(Continued from our last.)

Chapter III.

ON GENERAL CONDUCT.

Earnestly endeavor to obtain among your acquaintance the character of a *good husband;* and abhor that sort of *would-be* wit, which I have sometimes seen practised among men of the world—a kind of coarse jesting on the bondage of the *married* state, and a laugh at the shackles which a *wife* imposes. On the contrary, be it your pride to exhibit to the world that sight on which the wise man passes such an encomium: "Beautiful before God and men are a man and wife that agree together." (*Eccles.*

[illegible] an established rule to consult [illegible] life, at [illegible] [illegible] and add, [illegible] plan, [illegible] advice and approbation. Independent of better motives, what a responsibility does it free you from? for, if the affair turn out ill, you are spared reproaches both from her and from your own feelings. But the fact is, she who ought to have most influence on her husband's mind, is often precisely the person who has least; and a man will frequently take the advice of a stranger who cares not for him nor his interest, in preference to the cordial and sensible opinion of his wife. A due consideration of the domestic evils such a line of conduct is calculated to produce, might, one would think, of itself be sufficient to prevent its adoption; but, independent of these, policy should influence you; for there is in woman an intuitive quickness, a sagacity, a penetration, and a foresight into the probable consequences of an event, that makes her peculiarly calculated to give her opinion and advice. "If I was making up a plan of consequence," said the great Lord Bolmbroke, "I should like first to consult with a sensible woman."

Have you any male acquaintance whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes you to resign? Why should you hesitate? Of what consequence can be the civilities, or even the friendship, of any one, compared with the wishes of her with whom you have to spend your life—whose comfort you have sworn to attend to; and who has a right to demand, not only such a trifling compliance, but great sacrifices, if necessary?

Never witness a tear from your wife with apathy or indifference. Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial; but a *tear* is unequivocal; it comes direct from the *heart*, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature and sincerity! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek, her heart is touched; and do not, I again repeat it, do not behold it with coldness or insensibility!

It is very unnecessary to say that contradiction is to be avoided at all times: but when in the presence of others, be most particularly watchful. A look, or word, that perhaps, in *reality*, conveys no angry meaning, may at once lead people to think that their presence alone restrains the eruption of a discord, which probably has no existence whatsoever.

Some men, who are married to women of inferior fortune or connexion, will frequently have the meanness to upbraid them with the disparity. My good sir, allow me to ask what was your motive in marrying? Was it to oblige and please *your wife?* No, truly; it was to oblige and please *yourself*, your own dear self. Had she refused to marry you, you would have been (in lover's phrase,) a very miserable man. Did you never tell her so? Therefore, really, instead of upbraiding her, you should be very grateful to her for rescuing you from such an unhappy fate.

It is particularly painful to a woman, whenever her husband is unkind enough to say a lessening or harsh word of any member of her family: invectives against herself are not half so wounding.

Should illness, or suffering of any kind, assail your wife, your tenderness and attention are then peculiarly called for; and if she be a woman of sensibility, believe me, a look of love, a word of pity or sympathy, will, at times, have a better effect than all the prescriptions of her physicians.

Perhaps some calamity, peculiarly her own, may befall her. She may weep over the death of some dear relative or friend; or her spirits and feelings may be affected by various circumstances.—Remember that your sympathy, tenderness and attention, on such occasions, are particularly required.

A man would not, on any account, take up a whip, or a stick, and beat his wife: but he will, without remorse, use to her language which strikes much deeper to her heart than the lash of any whip he could make use of." "He would not, for the world," says an ingenious writer, "cut her with a *knife*, but he will, without the least hesitation, cut her with his *tongue*." I have known some unfeeling husbands, who have treated their luckless wives with unvaried and unremitting unkindness, till perhaps the arrival of their last illness, and who then became all assiduity and attention. But when that period approaches, their remorse, like the remorse of a murderer, is felt too late: the die is cast; and kindness or unkindness can be of little consequence to the poor victim, who only waits to have her eyes closed in the long sleep of death!

Perhaps your wife may be destitute of youth and beauty, or other superficial attractions which distinguish many of her sex: should this be the case, remember many a plain face conceals a heart of exquisite sensibility and worth; and the consciousness of the defect makes it peculiarly awake to the slightest attention or inattention from you: and just let a moment reflect—

"What is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind and [illegible]?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can loveliness of form, or look, or air,
With loveliness of words or deeds compare? [gain;
No: those at first the unwary heart may
But these, these only, can the heart retain."

Your wife, though a gentle, amiable creature, may be deficient in mental endowments, and destitute of fancy or sentiment; and you, perhaps a man of taste and talents, are inclined to think lightly of her. This is unjust, unkind, and unwise. It is not, believe me, the woman most gifted by nature, or most stored with literary knowledge, who always makes the most comfortable wife; by no means: *your* gentle, amiable helpmate may contribute much more to your happiness, more to the regularity, economy, and discipline of your house, and may make your children a much better mother, than many a brilliant dame, who could trace with Moore, Scott and Byron, every line on the map of taste and sentiment, and descant on the merits and demerits of poetry, as if she had just arrived fresh from the neighborhood of Parnassus.

Should your wife be a woman of sense, worth, and cultivation; yet not very expert at cutting out a shirt, or making paste, pies and puddings, (though I would not by any means undervalue this necessary part of female knowledge, or tolerate ignorance in my sex respecting them,) yet pray my good sir, do not on this account *only*, show discontent and ill-humor towards her. If she is qualified to be your bosom friend—to advise, to comfort and to sooth you; if she can instruct your children, enliven your fireside by her conversation, and receive and entertain your friends in a manner which pleases and gratifies you, be satisfied: we cannot expect to meet in a wife, or indeed in any one, exactly, all we could wish. "I can easily," says a sensible friend of mine, "hire a woman to make my shirts and dress my dinner, but I cannot so readily procure a *friend* and *companion* for myself, and a preceptress for my children." The remark was called forth by his mentioning that he had heard a gentleman the day before, finding fault with his wife, an amiable, sensible, well-informed woman, because she was not clever at pies, puddings, and needlework! On the other hand, should she be sensible, affectionate, amiable, domestic, yet prevented by circumstances in early life from obtaining much knowledge of books, or mental cultivation, do not therefore think lightly of her; still remember she is your companion, the friend in whom you may confide at all times, and from whom you may obtain counsel and comfort.

Chapter IV.

ON CONSTANCY AND FIDELITY.

The manner and conduct which in a *bachelor* was perhaps appropriate and pleasing, is in a *married man* unbecoming and reprehensible: and he who, among a party of females, as a young man, was admired for his graceful gaiety, will, most probably, be set down by the wise as a very flirting, careless husband, if he appears to prefer the company of every trifling, foolish girl, to the society of his wife. And be assured, however good sense and pride may conceal her feelings, this levity of manners never fails to give her pain: and a poor return, indeed, is the smile of a silly chit, for calling forth any unpleasant sensations in the breast of a sensible and amiable woman.

When in the presence of others, let her laudable pride be indulged, by your showing you think her an object of importance and preference. The most trivial word, or act, of attention and love from you gratifies her feelings; and a man never appears to more advantage, than by proving to the world his affection and preference for his wife. I knew a gentleman, (though he had been married for years,) who would always on going out, perhaps for only a day, step up to his wife, and affectionately kiss her: nor was there a person present at the moment who did not think more highly of him. In truth, there is scarcely a character which the world seems to esteem more than a good and tender husband.

I do not think that wives in general (though quite divested of other respects of envy or jealousy,) feel any overboiling pleasure at hearing their husbands run on in enthusiastic encomiums on other women. I knew a gentleman who was constantly in the habit of saying, "O dear, such a charming woman!—such beautiful eyes!—such a fine-turned shape! such elegant manners!" &c.—And I have at the same moment glanced at his wife, and observed a degree of awkwardness on her countenance, struggling with an effort to look pleased.—And yet, had any one but her husband been the panegyrist, she would have listened most probably with pleasure, and heartily concurred in the encomium.—You call this jealousy! No, in truth! call it a *natural* feeling, which can be better felt than described.

When I quote a few words from the Bible, on a certain subject, is it possible any further comment can be necessary? "A man that breaketh wedlock, saying thus in his heart, Who seeth me? I am compassed about with darkness, the walls cover me, and nobody seeth me; what need I to fear? the most High will not remember my sins; such a man only feareth the eyes of men, and knoweth not that the eyes of the Lord are ten thousand times brighter than the sun, beholding all the ways of men, and considering the most secret parts." (Eccles. xxiii. 18, 19.) And again, "The Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously; yet is she thy companion, and the wife of thy covenant—And did not he make one? Therefore take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth." (Mal. ii. 14, 15.) Proud lords of the creation, let me entreat your attention to the above, and also to the following verses: "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Cor. vi. 9, 10.) "But the fearful, & unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolators, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death." (Rev. xxi. 8.) "For this ye know, that no whoremonger nor unclean person, nor covetous man who is an idolator, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God."—(Eph. v. 5.) "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." (Gal. v. 19, 21.)—"Whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding; he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul." (Prov. vi. 32.) Surely if these solemn denunciations from the word of God fail to have an effect, I cannot suppose that any language from *my* feeble pen can be successful! Certainly not. Go on then, thou unhallowed man! go on, thou forsaken of God! Lost to feeling, lost to virtue, lost to Heaven, go on in thy vile pursuits: and when the Almighty tells you, the adulterer shall not inherit his kingdom, mock at the threat, and for the sake of this horrible crime, welcome hell! welcome flames! welcome devils!

(To be continued.)

5 days later from England.

By the British barque *Excellent*, arrived at Charleston on Wednesday last, the Editors of the Courier have received Liverpool and Manchester papers to the 26th December, and been favored with Commercial Letters of 21st, from which they make the following extracts:

They afford a gloomy view of the financial concerns of England; the pressure for money being so great as to occasion the failure or suspension of several London & Provincial Banking Houses of the first respectability. These failures there, produced in their turn a general stagnation of business, and a consequent depression in most articles of commerce.

The letters which will be found below, present in detail the state of the Cotton Market at Liverpool.

"Liverpool, Dec. 12—I cannot convey to you the distress which the Commercial world experience. We have nothing but failing; and the greatest evil is the failure of the Country Banks. We may almost say there is a national Bankruptcy. In such times you may be sure produce is very much affected."

"Dec. 15.—The *Sarah & Caroline* arrived on the 12th; but we have very little doing here, in consequence of all these failures. I cannot give you any idea of the distress in money. It is said that one house in London could not take up their Bills only 1500*l.*; and had 10,000*l.* good Bills in their Bill case; so scarce were discounts.

"I hope and trust something will be done to prevent such work in future; it is all the Country Notes.

"Sir Peter Pole & Co. Wentworth & Co. London; Wentworths, York; and six other houses in Yorkshire; Leicester Bank, Huddersford, Dobson & Co. Northampton Bank, Plymouth Bank; Everett, Walker & Co Sikes, Smith & Co. Hodson, Stirling & Co. Brooks, Dixon & Co. London [illegible]."

"[illegible] 17.—The *Sarah & Caroline's* Cotton looks well; but it is of no use to offer cotton in such times of distress. No one seems inclined to buy or sell."

"Dec. 21—From the state of the manufacturing districts, we cannot look for any improvement this year; and from the great embarrassment in money matters generally, it seems probable that prices will decline.—Uplands 6 3-4 a 10d. A few Uplands of the new crop just landed, sold at 9 3-4d."

"Dec. 21.—In consequence of the numerous failures in London, and the general pecuniary distresss, we wish you to cancel all our orders, not executed on receipt of this.—When we can see our way somewhat better you will hear from us again. We do not think Uplands safe, costing more than 7 1-2 a 7 3-4d. per Liverpool, "good." Of Sea Island, our opinion is worse than Upland; the consumption is now reduced to between 15 and 20,000 bags per annum, and nothing but low prices will increase it again; prices may be quoted 19d a 2-. 6d."

London, Dec. 15.

We are sorry to state, that the old established firm of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart, Hodsoll and Stirling has been unable to withstand the present panic. It stopped payment this morning.—[*Globe.*

So great has lately been the alarm among the bankers of the city, of their names being talked of, and a consequent run upon them for money, that several of them nightly lock up with bank notes and specie to the amount of a million. The trifling circumstance of one of them shutting up half an hour earlier than usual on Monday, gave rise instantly to reports of a failure, and attracted crowds to the door of the banking house. Such is now the alarm and panic of the city.—[*Globe.*

Mr. Reymond, the confidential clerk of Mr. Rotchschild, whose defalcation we noticed the other day, has been arrested at a friends house within ten miles of Paris.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival at New-York, on Saturday last, of the packet ship *Leeds*, Capt. Stoddard, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 27th December, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London & Liverpool papers—the former to the evening of the 24th December.

Markets.—We learn that there had been a steady demand for Cotton since last advices, at a fraction lower than former rates.

The Emperor Alexander, died after an illness of only two days. His disease was a bilious putrid fever.—In Paris, all parties agree in recognising in this event the dissolution of the Holy Alliance, and the commencement of a new era, not only for Russia, but for Europe.

Some considerable improvement had taken place in the money market; but it will be seen by the articles below, that it was not yet settled. The panic in the country had not ceased.

The Deal Bank, (May & Co) had stopped.—Measures were taken in various parts of the kingdom, by wealthy and respectable individuals, to sustain the country banks where there was no real cause for alarm, against the effects of the general panic.

Messrs. Brown, Cananagh & Co. Bankers, of Bristol, have stopped.

Gibbons, Smith & Goodman, Bankers, of Birmingham, have stopped.

Messrs. Crickitt, Ruffell & Co. Bankers, of Chelmsford, have stopped.

Wentworth & Co's Bank of Leeds, has stopped.

The bank of Messrs. James Hill & Son, of Wiebeck, has stopped, but expected soon to resume.

The Cambridge Chronicle announces that the Bank of Hollicke, Nash, Searl & Co. which had suspended payments, will be able to meet all the demands against it.

It having been stated in a morning paper that a military force was stationed for the protection of the Bank of England, the Courier of the 24th [illegible] denies it, and explains the [illegible], by stating, that the Bowstreet officers were placed in readiness to guard the public against the depredations of the numerous gangs of pickpockets who infested the passages to the Banks.

A LAWYER'S DECLARATION.

Fee simple, and a simple Fee,
And all the Fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to the
Thou best of Fees—Fe-male.

A Poet set up in Business.—A [illegible] St. George has opened an office in N. York, "where every description of poetry, songs, acrostics, letters &c. &c. shall be executed in the best style. The strictest secrecy observed." Sing Heavenly muse!!

[*Bull.*

A WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that a "woman cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop in the outskirts of the town and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear; observing at the same time, she was on her road to Barnet—that she had left her gloves at her friend's house, where she called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves; and the lady, after paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stopped into her post chaise and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchley Common, when a highwayman stopped the chaise, and demanded her money.—He intreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted, declaring that distress, and not his will urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his penury, or perish. The lady gave her purse, and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined that in the address of the highwayman, she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with.—This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to drive back to town—not choosing she said, to venture further over the heath. On her arrival at the glover's she knocked and gained admittance, the glover himself opened the door. The lady desired to speak with him in private. The glover shewed her to a back parlor when she exclaimed, 'I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me this evening on Finchly Common!—The glover was confounded; and the lady proceeded—"It is of no use for you to deny it: I am convinced and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my humanity." The glover, overcome with guilt, shame and confusion, returned the purse, confessed the crime, and pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonitions gave him a ten pound note, bade him mend his way of life, and keep his own council; adding that she would never divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word: and, though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; & it was not until very recently, that a minute of this singular transaction was found among the papers of the lady alluded to:—Even in this private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover was omitted, and the secret, in that particular, rests with the lady in the grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep a secret?

[*London Paper.*

We copy the following exquisite article, which appeared as an advertisement, from the Port Gibson, Correspondent, of November 17. We cannot but admire the *sang froid* with which the deserted husband tells his tale:—it is the best thing of the kind we have lately seen.

[*Balt. Patriot.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Oh matrimony! thou art like
To Jeremiah's figs—
The good are very good indeed;
The bad too sour for pigs."

Whereas, thank God, my wife Rachel has left my bed and board, for the hereafter-mentioned provocation; this is to give notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

We were married young; the match was not of our own choosing, but a made-up one between our parents. 'My dear,' says her mother, (she had a nose like a gourd handle, to my best beloved,) 'now if we can get Mr. Neighbor Charles to consent to the marriage between our Rachel and his son, we shall have no more care upon our hands, and live the rest of our days in undisturbed repose.'—Here my beloved began to whimper; the truth is, she loved, tenderly loved, another; and they knew it: he had no property, however, and that was their only idea of happiness; but she could not conceive how they could feast in joy upon her misery. 'Hold your tongue,' says her surly father, 'don't you think your parents know better how to direct your attachments than you do yourself?' 'Yes, my dear,' says the mother, 'you should always be governed by your parents; they are old and experienced, and you are too young to think for yourself.' The old dad and mam forgot that they were a runaway love match, at the age of nineteen. But poor Rachel said not a word; for she was afraid of her daddy's cowhide, that he had used sixteen years on a body's back but his daughter's. She seemed reckless of her fate, was almost stupified, and did not know that she could alter it for the worse. My father by persuasion and argument, dazzled my fancy with the sight of negroes that would be her portion; 'watch,' said he, 'put upon the quarter section which I shall give you, will render you independent; and you are a fool if you do not live happily with such an angel.' Angel! said I; but I said no more, for my dad, in peace rest his ashes, would have flown in a passion with the rapidity that powder carbines fire; and its ebullition, like the blaze, would scorch me, I well knew.

We were married. I thought, as her father had ruled her with so tough a whip, I could do it with a hickory switch, and for my leniency gain her everlasting gratitude. We have had no offspring except a heaty quarrel every little while. In truth, I found her more spirited than I imagined; she was always ready to deal word for word blow for blow; but I never used a switch till the other day, always taking my open hand. The other day, coming home from work, very much fatigued and hungry, I found my wife in rather an unusual fit of passion, scolding some pigs that had overset the buttermilk. Rachel, says I, make me some coffee. "Go to h—l," says she! I could not stand this. I had never heard her swear before. I will chastise you for that, says I. "Villain," says she, "I'm determined to bear no more of your ill usage. Instead of using the mild language which a husband ought to use, you always endeavor to beat me into measures; touch me with that whip, I will leave your house, and take my niggers, so I will." She had said such things so often, that I did not regard her, and belabored her handsomely. The next morning after I had gone out to work, away she bundles, sure enough, and when I came home at noon, I found the house emptied of bag and baggage, and all the negroes taken, but the three that were at work with me. I have lived happily since, however; and she may keep all she took, if she will stay at her crooked-nosed mammy's & never trouble my house again.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz, that the Colombian Government was fitting out an expedition to attack Cuba, and that the Mexican Government was to furnish a certain quota of the force. As a confirmation of the correctness of this report, it is stated that the Scio, Greeks, of Philadelphia had been chartered by the latter Government, to transport troops to Campeachy, which was to be the general rendezvous, and that it was in treaty for a number of other American vessels for the same purpose, they being preferred.

A number of troops had assembled at Vera Cruz, and more were momently looked for, as they were marching from all parts of the country. The quota of troops to be furnished by Mexico is said to be 7,500. The Colombian troops were assembling at Carthagena the quota of that Republic said to be 12,500. The forces were expected to sail for the general rendezvous about the middle of January, and the combined army to arrive off Cuba about 1st April.

Those at Havana who were in favor of a more liberal Government, were anxiously looking for the arrival of the Expedition.

A very splendid Dinner and Ball was given at Vera Cruz on the occasion of the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa.

[*Nor. Beacon.*

Loss of the schr. Emulous.—The schr. Emulous, Harney, of and from Edenton (N. C.) and last from Ocracock, whence she sailed 17th ult. bound to Barbados, laden with staves, foundered at sea 27th ult. in lat. 25, lon. 64, 10, having experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E. three previous days during which she pumped at 2 hour, finding the leak increasing three feet and the deck load. The crew remained on the wreck until the 1st instant (during part of which time they had nothing to subsist on but raw meat and rain) when they were relieved from their perilous situation by the schr. Mariner, Bagley of and for Baltimore from Port au Paix, who took them on board and landed them at Old Point yesterday. Chas. Gardner one of the crew died on board the wreck.

Capt. Harvey, in behalf of himself and crew tenders Captain Baker his warmest thanks for his kind and polite treatment to them whilst on board his vessel.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SPARK.

The U. S. brig *Spark*, Capt. NEWTON, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday morning, from a cruize of nearly 12 months, in the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, &c. and last from Havana, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. (the day after the Princess Ann, already arrived here, left that port.) The U. S. Frigate *Constellation* was at Havana on the 28th.—The *Spark* had a run of only 5 days to the Capes, but was kept on four days longer by adverse winds and bad weather. All well on board.

[*N. Y. Herald.*

The automaton Chess player.—In the ship Howard from Havre, arrived among the passengers, Mr. Maelzal, bringing with him the long known, but not yet discovered, chess player, which has so long puzzled and surprised all Europe. Mr. Maelzal, says the automaton has played with the most skilful players to be found in England, France and Germany, and has only lost 5 games in all. It will be exhibited publicly in a few days, of which we presume due notice will be given. It is considered the greatest piece of mechanism that the human mind has ever invented, and has hitherto baffled every attempt to discover what secret springs its movements are directed. It appears to the spectator to be guided by an uncontrolled free will, standing on thirty inch square, and not having any apparent connexion with any thing being.

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

SHOOTING A HORSE.

The Statesman has exciting under the head of "heroic exploits" states that a young dandy gentleman of great *spirit* in that neighborhood, lately got into a great passion with his horse, because he was a little restive before the sleigh, and he swore that as soon as he got home, he would shoot him. Accordingly, on his arrival, he went deliberately into his house, took down his gun, and shot him dead on the spot. The horse was a very fine one, valued at about $275. Don't you think Messrs. Editors, he would make a brave general in a war against horses without *riders*?

Long Island, Jan. 30 1826.

His name—give us his name! let the world know who the man was that coolly murdered a noble, spirited, faithful animal. He cannot be hanged for the crime but he will not escape punishment.

[*Noah's Advocate.*

FROM BRAZIL.—By Capt. Coggeshall, of the brig Mary Ann, arrived at New-York on Sunday last, from Paraiba, (whence she sailed 2d January,) the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser are informed, that the Emperor of Brazil had issued a proclamation stating that he had been obliged to resort to the unpleasant method of impressing men into his service, in consequence of being threatened by three armies opposed to him, and calling upon his subjects to take up arms in support of the present government. By a short arrival from the South, information was received *that Montecideo was in possession of the Patriots*, and that several other provinces north of the La Plata had sent deputies to Buenos Ayres, and been acknowledged as independent states. The Brazilian Consul at B Ayres had demanded his passports and proceeded for Rio Janeiro.

The northern provinces of Brazil continued quiet, but were in a wretched state, and the order for pressing the peasant and free blacks into the army, would probably excite much discontent.

From the Charleston Courier.

Singular and Melancholy Occurrence.—Capt. Wise, of the brig Commodore Preble, from New-York, has communicated to us the following interesting circumstances relating to a young man who shipped with him in New-York, in order that his relations may be apprised of his unhappy fate. His name was Samuel De Mott; his age about 22. On the second night of the voyage he commenced praying aloud, getting on his knees, and begging the crew to pray with or for him. He informed Capt. W. who interrogated him on his distress of mind, that two angles had appeared to him and told him he must die in two days from that time—and he would therefore pass the interval in prayer whenever the ship's duty would permit him. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning (the day to which he had alluded) he was missing after a most strict search, and there is no doubt of his having been lost overboard.

Capt. Wise states that this young man exhibited no signs of insanity—performed all the duties required of him with alacrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all on board. We sincerely sympathize with his relations, who we understand are respectable citizens of New-York.

A gentleman, who already possesses some patents for ingenious inventions, has discovered a material for sheathing men of war, which will render them not only cannon-ball proof, but give such a repellant power, that the enemy's ammunition will return against their own ships with such redoubled force as cannot fail to sink them. In case of another naval war, the gentleman proposes patriotically, without reward, to impart his secret to the government.

The same gentleman last summer, during an excursion in ——, accidentally discovered a plant, (of which there is abundance,) the virtues of which bid fair to ruin all the surgeons, as every description of wounds are almost instantly healed by it. He made an experiment, by cutting off the head of a very large rat. After rubbing the body with a single leaf only, the head was attracted instantly to the body; permanent adhesion took place and in two minutes, the animal ran out of sight.

The following scraps of advice, extracted from D. Welman's Sermons, were lately published in the Boston Gazette. They contain more than will be perceived by a careless reader.

As a branch of temperance, and as promoting your own comfort and the comfort of others, I would recommend to you to be neat in your person, your dress, and your houses. Cleanliness has been styled a half virtue; and by the power of association, it naturally produces purity of mind.

As another branch of temperance, and as in particular conducing to health and usefulness, I would advise you to retire to rest long before midnight, and accustom yourselves to breathe the salutary air of the morning. This practice will furnish you with many bright hours, in which you can make the most valuable acquisitions of knowledge, virtue and piety.

Be industrious in performing the duties of your stations, industrious in obtaining manual skill, industrious in enriching your understandings with useful knowledge. Whilst you live your work, or suffer the consequences of becoming torpid in body, and discontented in mind. Walk circumspectly; live by rule; divide the day into regular portions, and assign to each its proper employment.

Be honest in all your dealings, true in your words, faithful to your engagements. If you have raised expectations, even by your looks and general course of behavior, though you have not promised in words, be careful to fulfil them.

Whatever your income may be, endeavor to live within it—not because you may provide against the infirmities of old age, though this is much to be wished for: and not because you may have something to leave to your children, though this is also desirable—but that you may keep your mind unembarrassed, that you may have power to perform all your engagements, that you may acquire the reputation and enjoy the happiness of being punctual. Settle your accounts regularly, and never suffer them to get into confusion. Think nothing your own, until you have paid for it. Do not fall into the mean habit of borrowing small sums of your friends and neighbors, and of never returning them. Wear your old garments if you are not able to buy new ones! The necessaries of life you must have, though to obtain them, you are compelled to anticipate your earnings; but never run in debt for its pleasures, or even its comforts.

If you are rich be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. Appropriate a certain part of your income to the poor, and let your charities be governed by method and discretion. Be not satisfied with giving to those who ask you, but seek out objects of distress. Be active and liberal in works which may promote the comfort and welfare of your fellow-citizens.

If you are poor be not disquieted. Increase your diligence and sobriety, and rely on Divine Providence, who will take care of you. Fret not yourself at the sight of the rich and great; but content yourselves with the moderate pleasures which you can certainly obtain if you are industrious.

If you have seen better days, and are by misfortune, or by extravagance and imprudence, reduced to indigence, manfully reject every temptation to indulgence. Curtail your expenses within the bounds of simple necessaries. If you have received a reluctant discharge from your creditors, and are able afterwards, without distressing your families, to pay them their full demands, remember if you do not, that you are discharged, neither in the court of honor, the court of conscience, nor the court of heaven! But if you are a creditor be merciful—make due allowance for former habits, and for the frailty of human nature.

By an arrival at New-York, in 35 days from Maranham, intelligence has been received of the continuance of the famine at Ceara, and of its having extended to the province of Para, where it was reported two thousand persons had perished for want of food.

The force actually at work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, exceeds 2500 men.

MORAL.

YESTERDAY, TO-MORROW AND TODAY GIVEN.

What is yesterday? a name [illegible] for its to what is dead, which, but [illegible] death, could not have had [illegible]—Yesterday gives [illegible] tensions of life. His fate is strange. Good deeds may have been done during his existence, or crimes may have marked his progress, but they are buried with him in the grave of time.—True it is, their effects remain to bless or punish the beings who transacted them. The moment yesterday is christened, is the moment that proves him dead. He leaves a survivor whose name is "to-day"—the name that yesterday had previously possessed—and whose fate will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals out twelve, fancy may picture him as being born; and during the dull hour of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime covered with which anticipates his coming with fear—the lover with impatience—the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all; he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit, which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, yesterday, and either buoys up the mind with hope or harrows it with fear, of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is to-day.

This is the best boon of heaven to man. To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings.—The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon the sight; but let us not wait for the promised to-morrow's arrival to improve that future; let to-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either miserable or happy according to our present deeds. If we look back upon yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty and useless as the promised gifts of to-morrow.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1826.

Daring Robbery.—On Saturday night last, the store of Mr. John King, near the water, was entered by some villains between 8 and 9 o'clock who forced the door open, and robbed of a large chest (containing about three hundred dollars in money, besides papers and some jewelry) some small change which was in a drawand a parcel of handkerchiefs. It was soon discovered that the store had been broken open, and search was immediately made for the chest, which was found in a few hours on one of the wharfs, where it had been opened and plundered of nearly $200, mostly specie; the remainder being notes it is supposed they did not find them. Nothing has yet transpired to lead to the detection of the thieves.

Three more attempts have been made recently by some vile incendiaries to fire the city of Charleston, but fortunately they were discovered by the inhabitants in time to prevent any damage. It is a great pity but such persons could be detected and brought to justice.

A friend has politely handed us the following extract of a letter, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) received here yesterday, from an officer of the U. S. shooner *Grampus*, dated Matanzas, 22d January. It is thirteen days later than the letter of Mr. Samuel Curson, alluding to the same melancholy disaster.

"We had a boisterous passage to the W. Indies; we now lay in Matanzas.—A short time ago a Colombian Privateer was lost on one of the Dog Keys; we went to her relief, and found only one survivor out of 36 souls that got ashore safe after the disaster. He says he lived on the barren rock from which he was taken, for two months, his companions dying day after day; he was greatly emaciated, and another day he would have been numbered with the dead. It was a melancholy sight."

SUPREME COURT U. STATES.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1826.

The Court met on Monday, February 6th 1826: present—

The Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, GABRIEL DUVALL, } Ass. Justices.

SMITH THOMPSON,

Campbell vs. Pratt and others—On motion, the cause referred, to this Court by the Clerk of this Court, were ordered to Joseph Forrest as Auditor, &c.

Yerby & Woodward vs. Graham, &c.—On motion of Mr. *Swann*, for the Defendant in Error, on the Plaintiff's being called, and not appearing, the writ of error was dismissed.

United States & Officers of the Grampus, vs. The Brig Palmyra.—This cause having been dismissed at the last term, the same was reinstated, on the ground of a mistake and restored to its proper number.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Justices present, as yesterday.

May & Ebps vs. Slaughter.—On motion of *Wickliffe*, for the Plaintiffs in error, the writ of error was dismissed.

Wetzell vs. Bussard.—This case was argued, by Mr. *Swann*, for the Plaintiff, and by Mr. *Key* and Mr. *Jones*, for the Defendant, and by Mr. *Swann*, in conclusion, for the Plaintiff.

Bank U. States vs. Smith.—Argued by Mr. *Lear* for the Plaintiff, and by Mr. *Taylor*, for the Defendant, and by Mr. *Lear* in reply, for the Plaintiff.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.—Justices present as before, and the Hon. *Wm. Johnson.*

Bank U. States vs. Smith.—This cause was further argued, in conclusion, by Mr. *Lear* for the Plaintiff.

United States vs. Van Zandt.—This case was argued by Mr. *Attorney General* and Mr. *Swann*, for the Plaintiff, and by Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Key*, for the Defendant.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—Jutices present, as before.

Otis vs. Walter.—This cause was argued by Mr. *Blake*, for the Plaintiff in error; and by Mr. *Wirt*, in reply for the Plaintiff in error.

Brooks vs. Marbury.—In this cause, Mr. *Coxe* showed cause against the rule for dismissing the writ of error. Mr. *Key* and Mr. *Wirt* argued in support of the rule, for the defendant in error:—rule to show cause discharged: per cur.

Friday, Feb. 10.—Justices present as before.

Thomas vs. Johnson.—In this case, argued on a writ of error, to the District Court of Kentuck, at the last term, judgment affirmed with costs.

Smith vs. Winston.—In this case on a writ of error, in the District Court of Alabama, argued at the last term, the Court now dismissed the cause for want of jurisdiction in this Court, and the same is remanded to the District Court.

Brooks vs. Marbury.—This cause was argued by Mr. *Coxe* for the Plaintiff in error, and by Mr. *Key* and Mr. *Wirt*, for the Defendant in error, and by Mr. *Jones*, in reply for the Plaintiff, in error.—[*Nat. Journal.*

Memoranda.—On Thursday, the 9th inst. *William Griffith*, esq. of the State of New Jersey, being appointed CLERK of the Supreme Court of the United States, was sworn into office, and gave bond, &c. as the law requires.

The following gentlemen were admitted and sworn in as Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court:

Robert N. Martin, of Maryland: William Sampson of the District of Columbia; John H. Bryan, of North Carolina: R. J. Ingersoll, of Connecticut: A. Ward, of New-York: Benjamin Estill, of Virginia; Joseph M. White, of Florida; Richard B. Magruder, of Maryland.

Ibid.

The following Select Committee has been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, since our last report:

On the subject of a duty on Domestic Spirits—Messrs. CONDICT, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, MARVIN, ALLEN, of Mass. MARTINDALE, WELMS, & CRUMP.

From the National Journal.

19th Congress...1st Session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.—In the Senate, there were reported by different Committees—a bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. of Savannah; a bill authorizing the re-opening of King's road to New-Smyrna, in the Territory of Florida; a bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for repairs on the road between Jefferson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi; and a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army. A resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, recommending Annapolis as a suitable place for the establishment of a Naval Academy, was presented by Mr. *Smith*. And two resolutions were offered, one by Mr. *King*, relative to an inquiry into the expediency of making an appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Mobile Harbor; and the other by Mr. *Ellis*, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of extinguishing Indians titles to land within the State of Mississippi.

The general appropriation went through the Committee of the whole in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. *M'Lane*, of Delaware, made an important report on the subject of the Finances, of which 3,000 additional copies were ordered to be printed; as well as another report in relation to the African Settlement, which will be found in our regular proceedings. Mr. *Hemphill*, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to authorize a survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which will also be found in another column. A great number of resolutions were introduced: among the most important of which were two offered by Mr. *Tallmadge*, one proposing a change in two of the Committees of the House, and the other having reference to the organization of the army. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. *Clark*, of Kentucky, on the subject of the number of Supreme Judges necessary to be present on final judgments of the Court in particular cases.—A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. *Newton*, of Virginia, ordering 100 copies of Ingersoll's Abridgement for the use of the House. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. *F. Johnson*, of Kentucky, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill repealing any law of the United States calculated to confer on the Courts of the United States Legislative powers. Several resolutions were also introduced on the subject of public lands.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 8.—The Senate were engaged in the consideration of the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maisan Rouge to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by a vote of 28 to 13. The Senate adjourned before coming to any decision.

In the House of representatives yesterday, the discussion of an amendment in the General Appropriation Bill relative to the surveying of the public lands, consumed the day. Among the communications, laid before the House was one showing the state of the incorporated Banks in the District of Columbia. Several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and agreed to; and, among the resolutions introduced and agreed to were one on motion of Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, relative to an annual examination of the books of the officers of the Land Offices; one by Mr. *Newton*, of Virginia, on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General; one by Mr. *M'Lean*, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Ohio; one by Mr. *Humphrey*, of N. York, in relation to a survey of the Susquehannah; one by Mr. *Cassedy*, relative to liens and judgments; one by Mr. *Scott*, of Missouri, relative to the powers of Indian agents to locate traders. Mr. *White*, of Florida, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of War, in relation to the surveys of Pensacola Bay. Mr. *Kerr*, of Maryland, introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of the establishment of the naval school at Annapolis.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.—In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions of the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, on the subject of the late Treaty with the Creek Indians at the Indian Springs. The bill relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge underwent some discussion, without coming to any decision. A motion to go into Executive business was lost—Ayes 18, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole reported the three appropriation bills, namely—Fortifications, Military Service, and the General Appropriation Bill; and the last was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A select committee was ordered to be appointed, on motion of Mr. *Condict*, of New-Jersey, to consider the subject of increasing the import duty on foreign Spirits & to impose an excise on domestic spirits. The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. *White*, of Florida, relative to the fortifications in Pensacola Bay, was agreed to, after some illustrative remarks by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Mr. *Garrison*, of New-Jersey, calling for information as to the names of the officers and crew of the Chesapeake who were killed or wounded when she was captured, & of those who were confined at Halifax: Mr. *Sterigere*, of Pennsylvania, also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for further information on the subject of a National Armory on the Western Waters.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—In the Senate, a number of bills were reported, of which, the bill to erect a monument to General Washington, the bill to increase the pay of the Captains in the Army, while engaged in active service, and the bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in making the proposed canal between Lake Michigan and the river Wabash, were the most important. The resolution offered by Mr. *Macon*, proposing to diminish the patronage of the Executive of the United States, was agreed to, without debate. A large portion of the day was passed with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. *Scott*, of Missouri, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the War Department, on the subject of restricting Indian traders.—Mr. *Ward*, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table calling for an account of unclaimed dividends, from the Treasury Department. Mr. *Whipple*, of N. Hampshire, laid resolutions on the table inquiring if any measures have been adopted for the introduction of vaccination into the Army and Navy: and Mr. *Tatnall*, of Georgia introduced a resolution asking the President for information as to the claims for indemnification for slaves taken away, and the decisions of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. On motion of Mr. *Pearce*, of Rhode-Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the subject of giving the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court a compensation which would make the reports come at a more reasonable price to the purchasers. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, of Tennessee, to inquire into the expediency of digesting a system of fortifications for the sea board, which would not require a larger annual appropriation than $500,000. On motion of Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to additional allowances to the Receivers of public money for remitting the same. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, relative to the navigation of that river; of Mr. *Holmes*, of North-Carolina, as to the navigation of Cape Fear: on motion of Mr. *Storrs*, of New-York, on the subject of the Navy-Yard in this city; and on motion of Mr. *Boon*, of Indiana, relative to payments for subdivisions of public lands. The General Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were passed; and that for the Military Service was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Several private bills went through Committee.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.—In the Senate, the bill extending the limits of Georgetown, and the bill for the relief of Elijah Buckley were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. of Savannah, was called up, and gave rise to some debate, but was again laid on the table. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to incorporate the Medical College, a bill to exempt the officers and students of the Columbian College from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war, and a bill to enable the college to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, for the benefit of that institution.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1826; and the several private bills enumerated in our report of proceedings. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, with the exception of those introduced by Mr. *Scott*, of Missouri, and Mr. *Ward*, of N. York, were agreed to. The House was occupied for the residue of the day on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, which was finally passed by a vote of 87 to 71. The House adjourned till Monday.

Expenses of the Government of North-Carolina, during the last year.

Legislature,	$37,404 17
Executive Department,	2,439 17½
Executive Council,	202 65
Department of State,	1,215 20
Treasury Department,	1,996 25
Comptroller's Department,	1,196 72
Judiciary Department,	23,712 95
Land differences—money refunded,	480 65
Sheriffs, for riding to Raleigh to settle taxes,	931 25
Electoral Election—Sheriffs return to the Governor,	2,437 74
Sheriffs, for returning Congressional Election,	466 22
Election of President and Vice-President,	724 20
Adjutant General's Office,	228 98
Public Printers,	1,000 00
Reception of General Lafayette,	5,847 00
Taking care of public arms,	992 05
Repairs of State House,	1,558 44
Governor's house,	1,137 24
Claims allowed by the General Assembly,	305 69
Pensioners,	960 00
Contingencies,	3,086 97
For educating Capt. Blakeley's daughter,	600 00
For educating Capt. Forsyth's son,	250 00
State Bank, interest on deferred stock,	3,356 24
Treasury notes, unfit for circulation, burnt,	12,170 89
Roanoke Navigation Company,	600 00
Board of Agriculture,	1,000 00
Building Treasury Office,	1,250 00
Certificates redeemed by North-Carolina,	319 00
Commission for carrying into effect the contract with the Cherokee Indians,	21,090 00
Fund for promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,	6,431 00
Total,	$135,386 35½

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Baron Rothschild can hardly write his own name. His signature to a check can only be deciphered by those acquainted with it. His niece received, as part of her marriage portion from him, a million of pounds sterling, with two millions to follow at fixed periods.

On Wednesday last 1460 loaves, making 2920 pounds weight of bread, were distributed among the poor of Philadelphia, at the old Court House, in conformity with the wills of Perry and Carter.

On the 1st of January the Navy Pension Fund amounted to $994,465 89.—The annual pensions amounted to $47,521.

MARRIED,

Near this town on Wednesday evening last, by Lem. C. Moore, esq. Mr. WILLIAM GLOVER of Georgia, to Miss SUSAN S. CHARLES, daughter of Capt. Stephen Charles of this county.

In this town on Thursday evening last, by Lem. C. Moore, esq. Mr. THOMAS CLARKE of Massachusetts, to Miss SARAH CROSMAN.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. at Hayes, the seat of James C. Johnson, esq. by the Rev. John Avery, Mr. JOSHUA SKINNER, to Miss ELIZABETH BLAIR, daughter of the late Capt. George Blair, all of Edenton.

DIED,

Near this town on Monday last, Mr. GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, aged 30 years.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8A. M.	12 NOON.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	50	54	66
Monday,	46	50	56
Tuesday,	50	55	60
Wednesday,	37	40	38
Thursday,	46	54	53
Friday,	47	49	47

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

FEBRUARY 18, 1826.

ARRIVED.

11th, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, from Ram Key, with salt to A. Fobes, jun.

13th, Schr. Rapid, Crawford, from Charleston, in ballast.

17th, Schr. Isaiah and Hope, Chase, 10 days from Martinique, with molasses to B. Tisdale and I. Fearing. Left the following vessels at St. Pieres—brigs William, Greenleaf, of and from Portland, bound to Wilmington, N. C. in 5 days; Washington, Rapall, of and for Salem; Gov. Winslow, Knapp, of and for Salem; schrs. Glide, Whiting, of Duxbury, for Edenton via Turks Island same day; Avon, Morting, of and for Duxbury in 4 days; Arno, Washburn, do.; Emily, ——, of and for N. Kingston; Mary Jane, Knapp, of and for Newburyport; Freemason, Smith, of Providence, for New London same day.—Spoke on the passage schr. Caledonia, Smith, of Chatham, bound to Savannah.

We regret to learn from capt. Chase that captain Hart, master of the brig Mary Hart of this port, and one of the crew were washed overboard and lost on their passage from this place to Tobago. Captain Hart, we believe, was a native of Massachusetts and has left a wife and family to lament his untimely death.—The brig was carried into the port of destination by the mate. Capt. C. says he received the above information from the captain of a vessel as he came in at Ocracock.

CLEARED.

17th, Schr. Catharine, Dickinson, for Antigua and a market, with staves, shingles and tar by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Olive, Dunlap, St Lucia, staves, scantling, tar and shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Willow, Stephens, Barbadoes and a market, staves, shingles and tar by A. Fobes, jun.

DEPARTED.

15th, Schr. Morning Star, Kelly, for Charleston, with corn by J. C. Ehringhaus and others.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Watkins & Moore*, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

H L Watkins,
Edward Moore.

February 14, 1826.

N. B all accounts appertaining to the aforesaid firm are in the hands of Edw. Moore for settlement—and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to EWD. MOORE,

Who still carries on the tailoring business at the old stand, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18. *Bt.*

JUST RECEIVED

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Literary Gazette.

PETITION OF THE LETTER *H.*

To the Inhabitants of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, &c.

Whereas by you I have been driven
From *h*ouse, from *h*ome, from *h*ope, from *h*eaven;
And placed by your most learn'd society
In exile, anguish, and anxiety,
And used (without one just pretence)
With arrogance and insolence:
I hereby ask full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution:

ANSWER.

Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate,
From *h*ell, from *h*orror, and from *h*ate;
From *h*orse pond, *h*edgehill, and from *h*alter,
And consecrated you in altar—
We think you need no restitution,
And shall not change our elocution.

From the Charleston Courier.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The past week is fled, and the evening is come
That precedes the sabbatical rest;
Like the days of the year, now departed and gone,
Like the sun that descends to the west.

Like a voice from the grave, bidding mortals beware
Of the waste of the hours as they fly,
Time silently warns us to watch and prepare
For the moment that calls us to die.

Each year, and each month, and each day, like a friend
In the language of wisdom convey
Some type of the shadows of death that attend
On the steps of the aged and gay.

Oh! who then can think of the week that is gone,
That precedes the sabbatical rest,
And not call to mind the repose of the tomb,
As he sees the sun set in the west?

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE INFANT.

I saw an infant—health, and joy, and light [its eye,
Bloom'd on its cheek, and sparkled in
And its fond mother stood delighted by
To see its morn of being drawn so bright.
Again I saw it, when the withering blight
Of pale disease had fallen, dreaming, lie
On that sad mother's breast—sterb Death was nigh,
And Life's young wings were fluttering for their flight,
Last, I beheld it stretch'd upon the bier, [way;
Like a fair flower untimely snatch'd a-
Calm and unconscious of its mother's tear, [day;
Which on its plared cheek unheeded
But on its lip the uncartly smile ex-press'd [bless'd!"
"Oh! happy child, untried, and early

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.....A fact.

"And yells and cries without arise,
That the stoutest heart might shock
And deafening roaring like cataract pouring
Over a mountain rock."

SOUTHEY.

The wind blew a terrible south-easter; the rain drifted fearfully along, and fell in rushing torrents against the shattered casements and rattling windows of the old tenement occupied by the Moselys. The night too, was as dark and gloomy as clouds and storms could make it; —frightful sounds were heard howling along the blast, and the wail of the tree toad from the roof, seemed ominous of some tragic catastrophe. Mosely himself had gone from home, leaving his wife and eldest daughter, a girl of fourteen to manage affairs in his absence. When night came on the younger children, to the number of three or four, were put to bed in the chamber, and Mrs. Mosely notwithstanding her fears, which had increased to such a degree that she hardly dared to breathe, after securing all the doors, retired to her bed in company with her eldest daughter.

Mrs. Mosely was a devout believer in apparitions and supernatural appearances, & her imagination readily supplied her with numberless instances, in which visitants from another world had chosen to make their appearance in the midst of precisely such storms and tempests.—The house, too, had the reputation of being haunted—strange sights had been seen by the neighbors flitting about the mansion during a time it was uninhabited and numberless were the times in which a rumbling noise, similar to drawing a heavy body over the chamber floor, had commenced at the southwest corner of the kitchen chamber, and with a hesitating movement, advanced to the top of the stairs, and sometimes even descended them. As these noises were always heard in the night, and a profound silence invariably followed, except the sometimes a light step was heard in the kitchen, it was generally believed that some unfortunate person had been murdered in that corner of the house where the noises commenced, and had then been dragged across the chamber, and down the stairs; how it was afterwards disposed of no one knew.

The storm continued to increase, and the oak which stood in the yard, and had braved the storms of centuries, groaned to its very centre, while the ends of some of the branches which were leaning on the house as if for support, by their rattling sweep added not a little to the din and uproar without. Mrs. Mosely, previous to going to bed, had gone up stairs to see that the children were all safe, and finding every thing right, just as in descending the stairs, her head came on a level with the floor, her eye caught glimpse of some white object in the suspicious corner, and to add to her distress, a sudden gust of wind which made the old mansion rock, extinguished her light, and left her in total darkness. Sufficiently frightened, she hastened to where the little fire she had left made the darkness and gloom around, visible, and without daring to look behind her, crept into bed. Scarcely had she been able to draw the bedclothes close over her head, when the noise which had given so much alarm at previous times, again commenced; it crossed the chamber, descended the stairs, and——all was silence except the storm which was raging without: Mrs. Mosely trembled every joint, and the bed shook as though she had been seized with a fit of the ague. At that moment another blast swept by the old mansion, and such rolling, rumbling, doleful noise, as the Breton peasant hears before his door when he is warned that his final hour is come, commenced at the southern extremity of a long, low shed back to the kitchen, and proceeded till it seemed to stop with a sudden and hollow sound at the kitchen door.—Instantly a loud and struggling noise, attended with a heavy crash, was heard in the kitchen, which lasted but a moment, when a slow heavy, appalling thump—thump—thump—was heard proceeding from the kitchen towards the room in which Mrs. Mosely and her daughter were in bed. They heard the noise, but escape was hopeless; the fire had gone out, and it was as dark as pitch out doors; the sweat ran in streams from their bodies, and if during their lives they had never before prayed, they begged heartily now, but in vain: the noise advanced; it passed the threshold, thump—thump—thump—it turned to the bed; Mrs. Mosely screamed aloud, but the relentless apparition stopped not till it was fairly at the bed side, struggling, struggling, groaning and thumping.

Mrs. Mosely was frightened to desperation; she called aloud for mercy, and help, and, springing from the bed, raised the window, and calling on her daughter to follow, leaped into the street, and midst the peltings of the storm, made her way a quarter of a mile to farmer Hodge's where she arrived almost dead with fright, cold and rain. As soon as she recovered sufficient breath, she gave her astonished neighbors the reason of so unusual a visit, and entreated Hodge to save if possible, the children she had left at home, from ——— she knew not what.—Hodge was an honest fellow, not possessed on such occasions of an exuberant degree of courage, and the storm was so violent, and so many frightful stories crowded at once on his recollection, that Hodge scratched his head, and would willingly have declined a concern which would have tested the prowess of Hooker himself. It was but for a moment however, and his humanity, and pity for the good woman's distress prevailed: he seized his lantern, and wielding in one hand a sound walnut cudgel, which had formerly served for a hoe-staff, accompanied by Mrs. Mosely who had put on some of Mrs. Hodge's clothes and whom no entreaties could prevail upon to remain, he sallied forth ready to meet whatever might dare him to the encounter.

They reached the house; it remained as they had left it. They cautiously and fearfully entered the room where Mrs Mosely slept, when the first thing saluted their ears was, thump—thump—thump.—accompanied by the frightful strangling noise which had given so much alarm, appearing to come from under the bed which they had just quitted. Hodge involuntarily shrunk back, but opening his lantern, with a palpitating heart; he ventured to the bed and cautiously raised the coverlet which hung nearly to the floor, and peeped under, when, merciful Heaven! what a scene presented itself to his horror-struck vision! There was no ghost, no apparition, no spectre from the murderous grave, no struggler from the "vasty deep;" but a real, white, huge, bloody and ferocious tomcat! with his head wedged into Mrs. Mosely's large, pewter, quart cup, which had been left half full of milk standing on the kitchen table! Honest Hodge relieved the cat in the same way that "Paddy o'Rafferty" on Cork did his dog, which caught in similar circumstances—cut off his head to extricate it from the mug.

The fright having subsided, the whole mystery was developed, and a worthy family delivered from their fears of hobgoblins, spooks and apparitions. It was found that a branch of the oak had displaced a clap-board, and made a hole through which the cat, a wild prowler of the woods, had for a long time found its way into the house.—On that night he entered in the usual manner, and finding it all still, descended to the kitchen. The mug had been left in the manner stated, and with considerable difficulty he introduced his head and began his feast. At that moment the force of the wind drove the large brass-kettle from its moorings, rolled it the whole length of the shed, and brought it up with violence against the kitchen door.—Frightened in his turn, Grimalkin attempted to extricate his head, but it was impossible, and in the struggle, he came to the floor, where the mug was still lessened in its dimensions by falling on the edge of a chair. Half suffocated in the milk, he endeavored to make his retreat but was unable, and as fortune would have it, found his way, thumping the pewter mug upon the floor at every step, to the apartment occupied by Mrs. Mosely and her daughter.

To conclude the whole, the oak limb was dismembered—the clapboard re-placed—and ghosts and apparitions forever banished the neighborhood.

From a statement laid before Congress it appears that the public lands relinquished under the acts for the relief of purchasers, amount to 3,639,621 acres: estimated value, $12,507,601.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18, 1826.

Bacon—7 cents per pound, none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cognac—$3 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 90 a 100
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 12½
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 60 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62 cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 45 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—20 a 22 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. $6 50 a 7.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 75 cts.
Molassis—per gallon, 37½ cts.
Pork—fresh, per cwt. $4 a 4½.
Sugar—per cwt. $11 a 12.
Salt—Liverpool, 45 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Hhd. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

James S. Relfe.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 11. *Tf*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway, from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. without any cause (as he has twice before done) negro man JOE, about 24 years old, five feet nine inches high, and well formed, a little yellow, and has a scar over one eye. He has a wife living in the neighborhood of Mrs. James Pool's in Pasquotank county where he is probably lurking.—The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or secured in gaol so that I get him.

Alfred Moore.

Hertford, Feb. 11. *3t*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysanthum from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

20 casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel,
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 kegs Tobacco,
4 doz. hair Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Themastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island } SALT.
and 100 do. American }
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses

A. Fobes, jun.

February 4.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal W. Boushall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *BM*

CHARLES HARRELL

Takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers and the public generally for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having employed an excellent workman, he has commenced the

Harness making and Gig and Carriage Trimming Business,

and respectfully invites all those who want work in that line, to call at the same house formerly occupied by M. Cluff, on Main-street, opposite the Clerk's Office, where it will be executed with neatness and despatch, and sold low for cash.

He has lately employed two or three good workmen to the Gig and Waggon making Business, to enable him to despatch all work in that line —Also a workman who understands making and repairing Windsor Chairs.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 5. *Tf*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

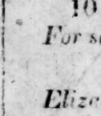
Land for Sale

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 200 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—



A Store House, with Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The Editor of the Elizabeth City Star will publish this till forbid and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

JUST RECEIVED

19 bbls Rum,
10 do. Whiskey,
5 bbls. Old Aople Brandy,
20 do. superfine Flour,
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap, Candles, and
10 doz. Wool Hats,

For sale by

Mathew Clark.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the hazards to which our building are constructed: the premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be proportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the property must always accompany the proposition.

J. R. Creecy.

Edenton, Nov. 24—*D3.*

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

State of North-Carolina

Nancy Creecy } Petition
vs. for
Joseph Creecy. } Divorce.

Superior Court of Law of Perquimons County, Fall Term, 1825.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Edenton Gazette and Elizabeth-City Star for three months admonishing the said Joseph Creecy to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Hertford, for the County aforesaid, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, next, and plead answer or demur to the above Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case set for hearing exparte as to him. —Witness, Edward Wood, clerk of the said Court this 17th day of October, A. D. 1825.

Edward Wood, Clk.

December 3. *B3*

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber

50 boxes of smoked herring
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish.

A. FOBES, Jun'r

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*